

LABOR CLARION

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No. 30

The War Is Over—Let's Win the Peace!

A.F.L. Executive Council's 10-Point Program Given

Labor rallied the Nation for an all-out effort to win the peace the moment the fighting ended.

In the midst of rejoicing over the official announcement of VJ-Day, the Executive Council issued a solemn warning that peace may bring misery to the American people within the next few months.

Pointing the way for action to speed rapid post-war recovery, the A.F.L. leaders offered the following "must" program:

- 1—Speed up reconversion to the limit.
- 2—Give highest priority to expansion of peacetime production.
- 3—Increase wage rates to provide vitally necessary purchasing power and to prevent impairment of living standards.
- 4—Raise unemployment compensation in line with President Truman's emergency recommendations to Congress.
- 5—Lift minimum wage floor to 65 cents an hour immediately and 75 cents within three years.
- 6—Restore free collective bargaining immediately, as the National War Labor Board prepares to go out of existence.
- 7—End wartime government controls over labor and industry promptly.
- 8—Halt further inductions into armed forces.
- 9—Bring service men and women now overseas home as quickly as possible.
- 10—Encourage the launching of a new housing program and all other measures which would reduce the danger of widespread unemployment.

Nation Unprepared for Reconversion

A.F.L. President William Green said: "War contracts are being canceled all over the Nation. Factories are shutting down. Unemployment is bound to become serious. Some government agencies estimate it may reach a total of 9,000,000 within a few months.

"The American Federation of Labor is fearful that unemployment may become even more serious than anyone anticipates and that it may extend longer than can be risked with safety to the Nation.

"Our country is shockingly unprepared to meet the crisis.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor wishes to emphasize the tremendous importance of swift and effective action. The gov-

ernment must reach new heights of leadership. Reconversion must be given the green light.

"There is evidence of delay and procrastination by government agencies in dealing with reconversion problems. A new spirit and a new policy must be invoked."

In a formal statement the Executive Council before adjourning its summer session, expressed Labor's joy in victory and its fears as to the future. The statement concluded:

"Congress should move at once to provide for human needs during reconversion and to take such measures as will encourage and aid private industry to expand production and provide jobs for all within a reasonable period.

"For its own part, the American Federation of Labor believes that Organized Labor has an important contribution to make to the post-war recovery program.

"The advent of critical and troublesome industrial problems is certain to cause widespread unrest. Disturbances in industrial relations caused by the sudden impact of peace must not be allowed to get out of hand. America still has a vitally important job to do—to win the peace!"

Mr. Green announced that the Executive Council expected President Truman to issue a call for a post-war labor-industry conference for the purpose of maintaining stable labor relations and preventing strikes.

A.F.L. Would Participate in Joint Conference

The Executive Council, he said, agreed that the American Federation of Labor would participate in such a conference when called.

It was recalled that the War Labor Board was set up as a result of the labor-industry conference called by President Roosevelt shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The purposes of the new conference will be to reach agreement on a setup to provide for the disposition of thousands of pending cases now awaiting decision by the W.L.B. and the development of facilities by which new industrial problems can be settled under the Wage Stabilization Act of 1942, which does not expire until six months after the war.

Even more fundamentally important would be a decision by the conference to terminate the existence of the War Labor Board and restore free collective bargaining.

A.F.L. Unions Placed On Nation's Honor Roll

The War Department placed 18 A.F.L. organizations on the Nation's honor roll for their great contributions to the successful development of the atomic bomb. The Army's listing of these unions follows:

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

International Union of Operating Engineers.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

EARLY COPY

As the forms for the Labor Day edition close on Monday, August 27, it is earnestly requested that those who have copy to submit have it in the office by 12 noon of that date, thus insuring publication.

Dept. of Industrial Relations Employment in State for Five-Year Period Charted

The end of the war finds approximately 3,350,000 civilians employed in California compared with approximately two and one-half million in April 1940, announced Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations. In addition, well over half a million Californians are now in the armed forces not counting those who were registered in other States but who were inducted here.

Total civilian employment in California rose from 2,482,000 in the spring of 1940 to a peak in the neighborhood of 3½ million in the fall of 1943. Following a short period during which employment fluctuated around this level, the trend turned downward and by June of this year the number of employed civilians had receded to 3,351,000.

The drop from the peak was due primarily to decreases in manufacturing, concentrated chiefly in aircraft and shipbuilding. From 409,000 in April 1940, the total number of persons employed in manufacturing, including owners and self-employed, climbed to around 1,200,000 in 1943, and then decreased steadily to 859,000 in June 1945. Since June there have been further declines in war industries.

Government Employment Rose

Increases during the past two years in government, (Continued on Page 5)

6,200,000 Jobless Total Forecast in 3 Months

Despite government and industrial efforts to speed conversion of industry to peacetime production, unemployment may exceed 5,000,000 in the course of the next three months and reach 6,200,000 by mid-December, the War Manpower Commission estimates.

The estimate does not include those who are expected to withdraw from emergency war jobs. The commission said a survey indicated the following reductions in employment:

In metal-chemical-rubber industries making munitions a reduction from 7,900,000 in July to 4,100,000 in December.

In ordnance manufacture, from 1,100,000 in July to 100,000 in December.

In aircraft employment, from 1,300,000 in July to 200,000 in December.

In shipyard employment from 1,100,000 in July to 500,000 in December.

In government war agencies from 1,600,000 in July to 1,200,000 in December.

The largest reductions, the commission stated, would occur in Los Angeles and Detroit, with more than 120,000 aircraft workers likely to be released in each area. Buffalo probably will lose 45,000. Chicago and Seattle 30,000 each, and Baltimore, Hartford, Wichita, and San Diego more than 20,000 each.

Aircraft workers to be released include: 35,000 in Kansas City; 26,000 in Atlanta; 27,000 in Cincinnati; 18,000 in Dallas, and 17,000 in Oklahoma City. Fort Worth, Omaha, Dayton, Tulsa and Flint also will lose substantial numbers.

While plants in the automobile industry will be affected sharply by reduction in contracts, aircraft and ordnance cuts, the commission expects that employees released from work on military trucks will continue immediately on civilian trucks.

Victory for I.T.U.

Jersey City and Bayonne, N. J., publishers have accepted I.T.U. laws with a definite exemption of local and International Typographical Union laws from arbitration. The union also won additional week vacation; pay for holidays not worked, with overtime for holidays worked; wage increase of \$5.40 per week retroactive to January, 1945. I.T.U. laws of 1945 were written into the agreement. This was the "test case" of the Special Standing Committee of the A.N.P.A. The members of Jersey City union returned to work with an uncompromised and complete victory for the I.T.U.

Fort Wayne publishers ended the lockout there by accepting 1945 I.T.U. laws with exemption of local and International laws from arbitration; wage increase retroactive to June, 1944; other improvements.

The lockout was concluded in Birmingham when publishers accepted 1945 I.T.U. laws with exemption of local and International laws from arbitration. Substantial increases above "Little Steel" were agreed to with other improvements.

Each of these publishers accepted identical provisions for observing 1945 I.T.U. laws and exempting local and International laws from arbitration. The uncompromising position taken by the Executive Council before the publishers and the W.L.B. has resulted in complete and uncompromised victory for the I.T.U.

Quick Release Wanted

Delay in retooling industry for peacetime production will result in wholesale unemployment, the National Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association warned in appealing for exemption from induction of skilled tool and die makers and for quick release of these craftsmen from the armed forces. Calling on John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to stop inductions of workers in the tool and die industry, the association said that lack of special tooling "well may develop into a disastrous bottleneck, unless every possible tool and die maker, die sinker, gauge maker, mold maker, toolroom machinist and tool designer is made available for retooling the mass production plants." A recent survey indicated more than a year would be required to deliver special tooling equipment needed by industry for full conversion to civilian work, the manufacturers' association said.

Named Apprentice Director

Heeding the requests, individual and collective, of A.F.L. unions in the Province of Nova Scotia, the provincial labor department has appointed a director of apprenticeship training. He is H. M. Beaton of Stellarton. Beaton studied engineering at Dalhousie University and Nova Scotia Tech, following which he entered the soft coal mining industry in underground operations.

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In Case You're Interested

A Nation-wide staff meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews concluded in San Francisco recently. Dr. Ulysses S. Mitchell, well known in the Bay Area as the former pastor of First Baptist Church of Berkeley, was made vice-president of the national organization. Dr. Mitchell's regional office now becomes divisional headquarters for the administration of all national conference work west of the Rockies.

The first official history of British radar is outlined in a new booklet that may be obtained from British Information Services, San Francisco. The booklet traces the development of this novel weapon from its earliest scientific beginnings to today's wonderful devices which make it possible to "see" enemy planes in pitch blackness and to "sight" a single submarine in miles of ocean on the darkest night.

Resumption of a long range program for changing all San Francisco telephone to dial operation was indicated in an announcement by Lyle M. Brown, division manager of the telephone company, that ElkrIDGE telephones would operate on a dial basis beginning September 2. Approximately 3,600 telephones are involved in the change.

United States Civil Service Commission Statement

Until further notice the United States Civil Service Commission will not receive any applications for employment in the Federal service except from those veterans who have the right to have examinations re-opened for them.

The Commission has taken this step, according to a recent statement, in order to make sure that any vacancies which develop in the Federal service will be filled either by returning veterans or by persons who are about to be or have been separated from other positions in the Federal service.

"The Federal Government as an employer," stated the Commission, "must set the example in providing the members of the armed forces who are coming through our separation centers today with the maximum possible opportunities for employment."

"Also, the Federal Government is determined not to put itself in a position where it is discharging persons in one part of the Federal service and, at the same time, hiring persons from the outside to fill similar positions in another part of the Federal service."

Continues War Bond Purchases

Continuing to add to their already large total of war bond investments, the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America has purchased \$482,356.43 in bonds in the past month, according to the recent report of Joseph C. Orr, the union's secretary-treasurer. The total investments of the union are now \$8,960,805.36.

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Commodity Price Control

Executive order 9599, issued by President Truman on August 18, 1945, provides that:

"The price administrator, and in the exercise of his price responsibilities under the law, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to such directives provided for by law as may be issued by the economic stabilization director, take all necessary steps to assure that the cost of living and the general level of prices shall not rise."

These instructions are extremely important to every working man of the country. The real fight against inflation is now upon us. Many interests will bring pressure to bear upon the O. P. A., upon Congress and upon the President to remove price controls. And this action will come at a time when the need for the control of the important "cost of living" items such as food, clothing and rent, is more important than ever. If price controls were to be removed now or in the immediate future, any increases in wages that Labor should receive would be of no effect. Any further increase in the price of "cost of living" items would be a step in continuing the inflation spiral and would lead to economic chaos. The workers would find themselves in an unenviable position, for no matter what wage increases they might succeed in securing, they would find that their pay envelope was not sufficiently large to buy the necessities of life which they require.

Many unions will be approached by employers with a request for them to join in the pressure to remove price ceilings on the items which they produce. The unions of this country must be wise enough to foresee the dangers which such action would entail. They owe it to themselves, to the labor movement in general, and to the economic well-being of the country to resist all attempts to remove price ceilings until such time as the threat of inflation disappears. The unions must remember that prosperity depends on high wages and jobs, and that jobs depend on low prices.

35th Annual Firemen's Ball

The 35th Annual Firemen's Ball, first to be held in peace time in nearly four years, will be held in Civic Auditorium Saturday, October 13 beginning at 8 p. m. It was announced today by Fire Chief Albert J. Sullivan, general chairman of the ball. The ball, dedicated as a victory salute to the United Nations, will be used as a means of raising funds for the Widows and Orphans' and Mutual Aid Associations of the San Francisco Fire Department.

Tickets have already gone on sale under the direction of First Assistant Chief Alfred Galli, chairman of the ball ticket committee, and may be purchased from uniformed firemen at any firehouse. In addition to the usual entertainment, dancing and presentation of medals for heroism and bravery during the past year, five \$100 Victory Bonds will be awarded as door prizes, Chief Sullivan announced.

Demand for Supervisory Help

Prospects of peace and subsequent reconversion of industry from war to peace-time operations are enhancing the demand of the California Department of Employment for supervisory personnel. This announcement was made by James G. Bryant, chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, who said the State Personnel Board has scheduled examination for September 15 and September 29. Three grades will be examined. Bryant said: the first, September 15, for Unemployment Insurance Examiner Grade 3, with a salary range of from \$230 to \$290 per month, and on September 29 for Unemployment Insurance Supervisors Grades 1 and 2, with salary ranges from \$270 to \$330 and \$285 to \$340 per month.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

Portland, Ore., has authorized an additional \$5 a month cost-of-living adjustment for city employees. The adjustment raises the total monthly cost-of-living adjustment to \$22 in addition to the \$17 war bonus received by city employees.

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M. S. Maxwell on End of War

The following was received too late to be included in last week's issue. We are printing this week the views of Milton S. Maxwell, international vice-president of the Butchers' Union, on the war's end, and his opinions regarding the impact on the economic structure. Mr. Maxwell's statement:

The news last week presents a study in bitter contrast. On the heels of victory the American people are told "we will have an estimated eight millions unemployed within a year."

We are already being conditioned to expect this, to accept it as one of the inevitable sacrifices of war, as an unavoidable aftermath.

This is a lie. This is the shallowest cynicism. Unemployment is no more inevitable than tuberculosis. Both can be guarded against.

Early in 1944, the then Vice-President Wallace called for a program of full employment. In May, 1944, all organizations of labor warned of post-war unemployment and called upon Congress to pass legislation to prevent this. In January, 1945, the late great President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress called upon that august body to "enact urgently needed legislation" to provide for full employment. In May, 1945, such a full employment bill was introduced in Congress.

What did Congress do? It went home!

It went home, leaving the following *unacted upon*:

- 1—Full employment legislation.
- 2—Extension and expansion of the unemployment compensation law so as to cover all discharged war workers.
- 3—A Federal housing program to provide houses *and jobs*.
- 4—Legislation for rehabilitation of returned veterans.

It went home! It had the crass unmitigated gall to go home—on a vacation!

And now Congress is rushing back to its job. It's rushing like mad. In this day of airplanes and emergency the very best Congress can do, with eight million unemployed hanging in the balance, is to get back on the job by September 4th—maybe.

And now, what should Labor do about the times to come?

We should tell Congress we want them back on the job. NOW—right now. We should let Congress know that eight million unemployed need not happen, that we know Congress could have prevented it. That Labor will remember; and the unemployed will certainly not forget.

That is first on Labor's calendar.

Next in importance is the maintenance of current—and higher—wage levels. We must combat every attempt to deflate the takehome pay. In order to do this we must secure wage increases to offset the loss of extraordinary overtime and premium pay.

We must shorten the workweek to provide for the absorption of a certain percentage of the workers returning from the war and being let out of war industry. And we must not allow this shortened work week to result in a decreased weekly wage level.

We must insist upon a maintenance of price control to keep the buying power of our wages at a decent livable level.

We must say to Industry: In all this we expect your co-operation; we demand your co-operation for our ultimate mutual benefit. Out of your zooming war profits and from the booming sale of commodity goods, you in Industry must help us to build an ever-expanding standard of living and a real democracy for those who toil.

Meany to Go to England

The A.F.L. Executive Council appointed Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and Vice-President William C. Doherty to represent the A.F.L. as fraternal delegates at the convention of the British Trades Union Congress which opens in Blackpool, England, September 10. The council decided it would not be worth while to send an A.F.L. representative to the meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions, scheduled to be held in London, because of reports that the I.F.T.U. plans to go out of existence.

Work Level to Be Maintained at West Coast Naval Activities

Due to the need for maintaining support of navy forces afloat and ashore in the Pacific, a large and continuing job faces civilian workers and service personnel in the Navy's West Coast activities, and no major force reduction is contemplated.

This was the statement of Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, U.S.N., Commander, Western Sea Frontier, to the Commandants of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Naval Districts.

"Predictions on the adverse effect of the termination of the Jap war on industrial activities throughout the country have appeared in the local press and been broadcast over radio networks," the admiral pointed out. "Whatever may develop in other parts of the country, it is obvious that on the Pacific Coast these predictions are unjustified, especially in respect to those activities conducted by the Navy in support of the forces afloat and ashore in the Pacific."

"That job was by no means ended on V-J Day. There is still a tremendous supply problem to be met in connection with the forces that must be retained at the bases that have been won and that will be required to support the allied control of affairs in Japan. Even when most of the personnel and supplies overseas have been returned to this country, work will continue in the overhauling, re-converting and maintaining of the largest navy and maritime tonnage in the world, and in the salvaging, storing and disposing of equipment and supplies, including surplus aircraft and ordnance."

"At Navy yards, ordnance depots, air stations, supply depots and at other Navy facilities essential to preserving the fruits of victory, there is no prospect of any major force reduction, although the removal of the urgency of wartime demands may permit the observance of less strenuous working schedules. Opportunities for steady employment will continue for a long time in all such Navy facilities on the West Coast while working and living conditions will steadily improve with the passing of wartime restrictions. This statement is supported by recent advices from the Navy Department."

Important to Displaced Workers

Pamphlets explaining the rights of workers to unemployment insurance will be available to all displaced war industry employees, either at the time of lay-off, through union headquarters, or at the offices of the United States Employment Service. This announcement was made by James G. Bryant, chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, who said the Department expects immediate lay-offs, and is ready to meet any increase in the volume of claims filed resulting from war contract terminations. Bryant said displaced war workers are entitled to unemployment insurance when no other jobs are available, and should apply immediately to protect their rights and interest in the earnings records built up over the past year.

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F.E.P.C. and the Future

The minorities of this country will not feel the war has really been won unless F.E.P.C. is made permanent, declared Mrs. Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. "The world rejoiced when the news came from Potsdam that Truman, Stalin and Attlee had issued a decree abolishing all discriminatory Nazi laws," she said. "Yet here in the United States, unless Congress acts quickly, F.E.P.C. is automatically abolished by the winning of the same war that made the Potsdam declaration possible."

"The minorities of this country will not feel the war has really been won unless V-J Day is soon followed by F.E.P.C. Day—the day the permanent F.E.P.C. bill is enacted."

"To them their participation in this war had special significance because it was nourished and spread on the exploitation of race prejudice. If anything is to be learned from the rise and fall of Nazism it is that racial discrimination is self-destructive. The depths of degradation to which the Nazi racial precepts led the German people should be a warning to the world. The ruthless extermination of millions of Jews was only a beginning; by the time the atrocities were extended to prisoners of all races, as at Buchenwald, most of the German people were either callous enough or intimidated enough to close their eyes and ears."

"Once having given minorities protection against discrimination, our government cannot afford to step backward and withdraw it. We dare not risk the race riots that followed the last war. At least we can attempt to alleviate the tensions by assuring that, no matter how many or how few the jobs, they are distributed fairly."

"Congress must not sit by and let F.E.P.C. die the natural death of other war agencies. The war against economic discrimination must continue. The Permanent F.E.P.C. Bill belongs high on the list of the reconversion program for which Congress is cutting short its recess on September 5th."

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Good Rail Labor Job

Twenty million tons of ordnance were shipped within the United States in freight cars in 1944, Army Ordnance says. Translated into carloads, the number is about 600,000.

There isn't a small boy in America, or even an adult, who wouldn't consider a 100-car freight train packed with ordnance and ammunition a sight to behold, for a 100-car freight is nearly a mile long. Then visualize 6,000 100-car freight trains! 600,000 freight cars would make one continuous train reach from New York to San Francisco and back, just about 6,000 miles!

American labor produced the supplies the 600,000 freight cars carried. Army Ordnance's job was receiving the orders, checking the requisitions, loading, shipping, receiving, transferring and manhandling this vast tonnage of supplies.

The railroads of America were charged with the moving job, making up the trains, and getting them to the right places at the right time. They did it well.

In fact, how well this labor-ordnance-railroad team worked and still works is revealed in the all-time high tonnage handled during May, 1945, when it exceeded the 2,000,000 mark.

It's a Good Sign

(From St. Louis Union Labor Advocate)

For years, there was little friendship or co-operation between the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and Organized Labor. But a better line-up is evident and the Advocate says "Amen."

For example, President Geo. C. Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied a group of union leaders, A.F.L. and C.I.O., on a recent trip to Washington as members of Mayor Kaufmann's Labor-Management Committee to confer with Federal officials on reconversion, cutbacks and other vital problems affecting this city.

The Washington trip was fruitful, just as the Labor-Management Committee has done a good job on the home field. This is the sort of teamwork which, if maintained, will pay big community dividends.

Labor and employers, to a large extent, put away their fighting clothes and united to win the war. This practical experience in concord will, as the Advocate frequently has predicted, bear fruit in the post-war era. Straight-thinking labor leaders will welcome it and will lean backward in readiness to promote co-operation to supplant strife and conflict. Both in relations between nations and in labor-employer dealings, peace is much cheaper than war.

Pictureless Cartoon

Landlord—"We like it quiet here. Do you have any children?"

Prospective Tenant—"No."

Landlord—"A piano, radio or phonograph?"

Tenant—"No."

Landlord—"Do you have a cat or dog or parrot that makes noise?"

Tenant—"No; but my fountain pen scratches a little."

What Next?

Electrocoaters may displace weavers in producing post-war fabrics, as the result of a process developed by the General Electric Co., it is reported from Schenectady, N. Y. The company said that cloth fibers sent through an electrostatic field become charged, stand on end and are hurled perpendicularly against an adhesive-coated "backing" fabric. The result is a new fabric, said to have much greater durability than woven goods.

Speak Up!

By RUTH TAYLOR

Centuries ago Euripides wrote: "A slave is he who cannot express his thoughts."

How can you expect people to understand you if you cannot speak for yourself? How can you expect the proper evaluation of your work and your ability unless you are able to talk of it clearly, quietly and with dignity?

Now don't say "I can't talk about myself." Well, if you can't, who can?

I don't mean you're to go around loud-mouthed, bragging about what you mean to do some day. You must have, or acquire if you haven't it, the ability to sell yourself—but remember you have to have something to sell before you begin. You've got to be sure your merchandise, which is you, is the best possible at the price. You have to have the assurance of ability and competence before you start talking and not just be a bag of "hot air."

And it wasn't just *yourself* Euripides meant. "A slave is he who cannot express his thoughts." You have lots of ideas about the things that interest you. (I've met very few people whose only interest was themselves.) Learn how to talk about the things that interest you. Practice by saying what you think. It'll come hard at first—like anything new. But the more you do it, the easier it will become. I know—it wasn't easy for me at first, either.

Have something to say—even if it is only thank you. I know one trade unionist who was suddenly catapulted to an important job. He was a big frog in his own puddle but when he attended his first big convention very few people had ever heard of him. They knew him before the end of it! I never heard a man make so many two-minute speeches. When you summed them all up, all he did was thank the previous speaker for his "apt and appropriate" remarks. Of course, all the speakers he complimented—and their followers—decided he was a man of discernment. And, when he finally had something to say—they listened—they were his friends. Now, couldn't you do that?

Remember—the oftener you take the trouble to put your thoughts into words, the clearer you will think and the better able you will be to explain your viewpoint. You will gain confidence and poise. You will feel more capable and better able to tackle not only your job, but the one ahead.

"A slave is he who cannot express his thoughts."

With the International Unions

(As reflected in Monthly Journals)

So often the propaganda boys for anti-labor forces grind out their sophistry that some union men and women fall for the line. Remember when the "gents" were trying to divide service personnel and labor, and more recently when that man of Congress, a Mr. Rankin, introduced a bill that was designed to save the returning veteran from Union Labor? Very seldom did you see anything like the following in print. In the current issue of the Machinist Monthly Journal, on the President's Page, this editorial appeared:

The I. A. of M. and the Returned G. I.

Our local lodges are reminded of Official Circulars Nos. 412 issued January 17, 1944, and 417 dated August 11, 1944, both of which are in regard to returned veterans of the Armed Service.

Official Circular No. 412 provided that veterans of the present war, upon re-entering industry to perform work coming under the jurisdiction of the I. A. of M., would be exempt from paying an admission fee upon evidence of their honorable discharge from any military branch of the United States, Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland.

Official Circular No. 417 requested each of our local and district lodges to establish a Veterans' Rehabilitation Committee, whose duty and responsibility would be directed to the problems facing disabled veterans desiring to enter or re-enter industry. This official circular requested that the committees thus established by the various local and district lodges become familiar with the provisions of all laws and regulations relating to disabled veterans that have been adopted by the Federal, State, Dominion, Provincial, or Municipal Governments. Further, each local and district lodge was requested to notify the local draft boards and bona fide veteran organizations of the policy of the I. A. of M. and our desire to assist in the work of rehabilitating disabled veterans.

If your local and district lodge have not yet established such a committee, this is to request that the official circulars referred to above be re-read and action taken in accordance with Official Circular No. 417. We must not be unmindful of our duty and responsibility in this regard.

Wisdom

Let the bugles sound the Truce of God to the whole world forever.—Charles Sumner.

Comment on World Events

From International Labor Service News

Although it would still be premature in the present situation to speak of a revival of independent democratic trade unions in Germany, nevertheless the first modest steps toward this are already apparent, the International Federation of Trade Unions says.

The Federation points out that the first announcement of the founding of a local trade union group in Germany came as early as March from Aachen. In Alsdorf and Stolberg shortly afterward the first miners' organizations appeared. In many mines of the neighboring coal district there are pit committees which function as the representatives of the industrial interests of the miners. The founding of further local bodies for the metal workers, dockers and building workers is reported from Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt and Munich. The first regional amalgamation took place in the Brunswick district, where the old A.D.G.B. district federation has been revived.

Everywhere the view seems to be unanimous that the former splitting up of the movement must not happen again and that there can only be one German trade union federation. In many cases the local officials are at the same time holders of office in local administration. In some places efforts have also been made to draw up trade union and social emergency programs. All these new bodies have come into existence with the approval of the occupying authorities. On their further advancement and co-ordination will depend not only the tempo and scale of reconstruction, but also the order of economic and social life, the I.F.T.U. comments.

The Post-war World Council, whose chairman is Norman Thomas, has condemned the agreement made at Potsdam meeting of the Big Three as a breeder of war and encouragement of Russian totalitarianism. The communique on the meeting, the council declared, was a great disappointment to millions who had hoped it would lay the basis for real peace in Europe.

Describing the Big Three meetings as monuments to "autocratic secret diplomacy," the council said the communique was a "culminating point in a process of power politics which leaves the major part of Europe haggard with hunger and hate and at the mercy of the only remaining great power on the European continent, the U.S.S.R.; it gives undeniable economic and military control over Europe to Stalin."

Granting of German territory to Poland will not compensate the Poles for what Polish territory Russia has taken, and on the other hand sets up "a German plague spot and an eternal feud with Poland," the council said.

The United Nations Charter is not a perfect document. But at least it is a good, practical, workmanlike plan for peace—a very real and substantial advance on all previous plans for security against war. It provides for a peace with teeth; for a unified front of peace-loving peoples against future aggressors; for a united front among the great powers, backed by the forces of the smaller powers as well. It is for our peace-loving peoples to see that this great plan is backed with all their energy, all their heart and soul. Unless the spirit to operate it is there, the best plan or machine may fail. The human factor must play its part. War today is total. Similarly, defense should draft and conscript and organize all the resources of the human spirit behind security against war.—Field Marshal Smuts.

GI Finds Mother Through Red Cross

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, P. I.—A mother and her son, separated for 20 years, soon will be reunited through the efforts of Duke Montgomery, 1041 East 216th street, New York City, Red Cross field director with the 93rd "Blue Helmet" division, the only all-Negro division in the Pacific. The soldier, a rifleman with the 368th infantry regiment, was an infant when his father deserted his mother and took him to Oklahoma. When the father died, the five-year-old child was placed in an orphanage where he remained until he was 17.

"I didn't know where to start looking for my mother," the soldier explained to Montgomery, "and in a few months I was in the army." Montgomery wrote to all the Red Cross chapters he felt might be able to help. A month later he received a reply from the New York City chapter, giving the mother's address and including a report on her health and welfare.

The commanding officer approved an emergency furlough for the eager G. I. Said Montgomery: "I had a particular interest in this. I was in the same orphanage myself as a child."

Urge Prisoners of War Return to Europe Soon

Requesting that the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Manpower Commission urge upon all industrial and agricultural employers of P.O.W. labor the need for immediate action to replace them with free labor, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson wrote:

"It is the intention of the War Department to return to Europe at the earliest practical moment all German and Italian prisoners of war."

Announcement Pleases Labor

Patterson's announcement was welcome in labor circles, where there has been a feeling that use of prisoners of war has been an actual or potential menace to established wage standards.

Of the 400,000 German and Italian P.O.W.'s in this country, those who are employable have been working on military, naval, industrial and agricultural projects. More than 5,000 sick and wounded German and Italian prisoners of war have already been returned to their homelands since V-E Day; another 5,000 sick and wounded non-workers are soon to go back.

Over 2,500 prisoners of war with coal mining experience will go back to Germany in August, to work in the German mines; 1,500 Italians will be repatriated in the next three months.

Transportation Difficulties

The controlling factor in the return of war prisoners is the need for their labor in the United States, since the Commanding General, European theater, has indicated he can receive war prisoners as fast as they can be sent back. Transportation to Europe will not be generally available until early in 1946. The War Manpower Commission, the Department of Agriculture and the Provost Marshal General's Office have the matter under constant study so as to be able to adjust the supply of P.O.W. labor to the needs of agriculture and industry, the War Department said.

Doing Good Job for Vets

At the rate of nearly 100 a day, troubled veterans who have not known where to turn have been seeking help and are getting it at San Francisco's Veterans' Information and Service Center located in the City Hall. The center opened with expanded services on July 16, 1945. It is sponsored by the city of San Francisco, operated by the San Francisco Coordinating Council for Veterans' Services, and supported from San Francisco War Chest funds. The purpose of the center is to serve as a central information and service place where the veteran can discuss freely all types of problems and to be helped with same or referred direct to the San Francisco agency which is best equipped to handle his problem. The first month's report of the center just released by Executive Director Richard A. Harrison shows that nearly 2000 veterans, men and women, have come to the center for service. The three main problems of veterans most frequently confronted by the center's interviewers are housing, employment and personal problems. Continued education and business opportunities come next.

Sugar Workers Strike

Protesting a denial by the War Labor Board of a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour, 1,800 workers in one molasses and three sugar refineries in New York and Yonkers went out on strike August 15. The workers, who are members of the Sugar Refining Branch, Local 1476, International Longshoremen's Association, struck against the American Sugar Refining Company, Brooklyn; the American Molasses Company, and its subsidiary, the Sucrest Corporation, Brooklyn, and Refined Syrups and Sugars, Inc., Yonkers.

Employment in State Charted

(Continued from Page 1)

trade and service, and transportation have offset, in part, the manufacturing decrease.

Government employment rose from 237,000 in 1940 to 425,000 two years ago and continued to increase, reaching a level of 503,000 this June. All of this increase occurred in Federal service, chiefly in navy yards, arsenals, supply depots, airfields, hospitals and ports of embarkation.

The number of employees in the transportation, communications, and utilities group increased from 184,000 in the spring of 1940 to 275,000 in June 1945, principally as a result of expansion in transportation and communications activities.

Despite the sharp increase in population in the State, employment in trade and services in June 1943 was about the same as in 1940, approximately 1,168,000. Since the beginning of this year, however, the number of workers in this group has risen markedly as a result of the opening of many new establishments. By June 1945, the number had risen to around 1,200,000, the highest in the history of the State.

San Francisco Bay Industrial Area

The war's end finds approximately 795,000 civilians employed in the San Francisco Bay industrial area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo counties). This is about 70,000 below the peak level of two years ago but about 240,000 above the number employed in April 1940.

Total civilian employment, including owners and self-employed as well as wage and salary workers, rose from 552,000 in April 1940 to a peak of more than 864,000 in 1943. Cutbacks in shipbuilding were primarily responsible for the subsequent decrease to less than 800,000.

The number of persons in manufacturing rose from 114,000 in April 1940 to a peak in excess of 335,000 in 1943 and then receded to 225,000 in June 1945.

Government employment in the area skyrocketed from 52,000 in 1940 to 111,000 two years ago and continued to climb, reaching 134,000 this June. The increase was concentrated entirely in Federal service in Army and Navy bases, ports of embarkation, supply depots, repair shops, Navy yards, etc.

The transportation, communications and utilities group grew from 60,000 employees in 1940 to 77,000 in 1943, and currently is around 83,000.

Trade and service employment increased moderately from 272,000 in April 1940 to 282,000 in June 1943. Except for Christmas periods, the number remained around that level until the beginning of this year when the opening of hundreds of new establishments resulted in a rise to 293,000 in June 1945, an expansion which has continued to date.

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We Found Out from Last Sunday's 101 Hiway Trip

One car in seven in the United States and Canada has poor brakes.

This is the average shown by checks on 1,749,901 cars in the two countries during the six weeks' Nation-wide brake emphasis program sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, according to information to the International City Managers' Association. The program ended June 1.

Of the cars checked, the brakes of 255,989, or 14.6 per cent, could not meet one simple requirement: they failed to take hold before the pedal came within an inch of the floorboard.

Final reports from the States and Provinces are complete for forty-three States and the District of Columbia and for the nine Canadian Provinces.

In the United States, police checked the brakes of 1,608,703 cars and 234,546, or 14.5 per cent, failed. In Canada 141,828 cars were checked; 21,443 failed to meet the requirements. The average of failures for the entire period was 15.1 per cent.

Records of thirteen States and the District of Columbia were better than the national record in the United States.

Return Questionnaires

State Labor Commissioner John F. Dalton urges all local unions which have not yet completed the Organized Labor Questionnaire for 1945 to do so at once. "V-J Day brings a turning point in the State's industrial history and it is essential that there be adequate record of the status of the organized labor movement at this time," said Mr. Dalton. All unions are asked to complete the questionnaire for 1945 immediately and return it to the labor commissioner's office in San Francisco, together with copies of all current agreements.



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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER

(President of Typographical Union, No. 21)

Abraham L. Rice, one of our pensioner members, passed away on Wednesday, August 15, death being caused by a heart affliction. The deceased member had been affiliated with No. 21 for forty years and prior to his retirement was for a long period attached to the old *Abbott-Brady* chapel. Mr. Rice, who originally joined Washoe (Virginia City) Typographical Union, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Rice; a son, Lieutenant Robert A. Rice of the U. S. Navy, and a daughter, Margaret R. Luther. Funeral services were held August 17 from the Little Chapel of the Flowers in Berkeley. Interment was private.

During the past week the newspapers carried dispatches stating that all the newspapers in the East and South which had been suspended by strikes or lockouts as a result of the controversy between the international union and publishers over amendments made to the general laws by the 1944 convention had resumed publication. It was reported that agreements had been reached at Birmingham, Jersey City and Fort Wayne.

Almost simultaneously came the news that all the daily newspapers of St. Louis had been suspended as a result of a strike by carriers who are affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The press dispatches stated that other mechanical employees were notified of "layoffs" until publication was resumed.

Just at closing time for "Run o' the Hook," word was received of the death of Ben E. Noble, a member of No. 21 for the past 23 years. Mr. Noble had been on the "sick list" for an extended period. Details of his passing and funeral arrangements are not at present known.

The August union meeting probably set a record for brevity. The meeting convened at 1:05 p. m. and adjournment came within an hour. Despite the shortness of the monthly session, much business was transacted. Five applications for membership were presented and two new journeymen, recommended upon favorably by the membership committee, were obligated. The new members are Ralph E. Carpenter and S. H. Jones. President Baker reported the addition of two new shops to the union list. The newly unionized shops are the Barnett Press and the Sierra Press.

Eight members applied for the old-age pension and all were unanimously approved. Those retiring were Ernest J. Clarke of the *Call* chapel; Charles M. Hecker, also of the *Call* chapel; Mrs. Hattie Wolf Harris; Ricardo Juan Orozco of the *Hopper* chapel; John H. Radford, Secretary's chapel; C. E. Scheel, who has been ill for some time; Miss M. C. Aguilar and R. G. Vernor of the *Examiner* chapel. Robert Hetherton of the *Examiner* chapel made application for admission to the Union Printers Home and such was approved.

With the end of the war bringing war manpower release for those employed in shipyards and other defense industries, a number of members of No. 21 who have been employed in making the implements of war, have returned to the printing trade. Among those who returned to the trade last week subsequent to the surrender by Japan were Eugene Casey (*Call* chapel); Charles C. Castro (*Recorder* chapel); Robert Garner (*News* chapel); Claude Lillian (*Chronicle* chapel). J. N. Sappington, member of Atlanta Union, who was until the ending of the war employed as a machinist at the Oakland Naval Air Base, decided to "settle" in San Francisco and wired for his "traveler." Pending receipt of his traveling card, a working permit was issued to Mr. Sappington.

J. B. Lockman, who left San Francisco some months ago for Salt Lake City, returned to the city on Monday. Lockman, who prior to last fall, was a member of the *Call* chapel, went to the Utah City believing that a change of climate would be beneficial. After some months in Salt Lake City, "Lock" worked for a while in Fallon and Reno, Nevada. The trip seemed to have been good for Lockman, who now looks to be in fine physical condition.

Union Printers Golf Association

By CHARLES A. WHITE

Final arrangements have been made with the management of Crystal Springs Golf and Country Club for the Union Printers Golf Association's seventh annual tournament-dinner to be held Sunday, August 26. The tickets have been on sale for the past three weeks and we are happy to announce that their

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Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By LOUISE A. ABBOTT

The regular meeting held last Tuesday evening was interesting. Elected to membership were Mrs. Jean Gibson (daughter of President Myrtle L. Bardley) and Miss Loretta Woods, who has the distinguished honor of being the first lady member of San Francisco Mailers No. 18. They will receive their obligation at the September meeting.

The entertainment committee under the capable leadership of Robey Wilchman provided plenty of refreshments, an added surprise was the delectable cake, baked by Mabel Porter in commemoration of her nineteenth wedding anniversary and who shared honors with Robey, who on Monday celebrated her twenty-second anniversary. Congratulations to these five members and their husbands.

Of interest to every union-minded person is the full page (92), August, 1945 *Typographical Journal*, captioned *Union Label Department* with a list of union shops, producing novelty printing. Several local firms are listed, give them your patronage.

At hand also is the *Union Label Facts* published Quarterly by the W.I.A. to I.T.U. The June, 1945, issue contains among other interesting items, a list of fair biscuit, cracker and cookie plants, page 8. Note the local firms listed and give them unstinted patronage.

Now the big news! W. I. A. President Mrs. F. M. Chilson, Oakland, has appointed Grace L. Young, W.I.A. Union Label Chairman, and re-appointed Nora J. Swenson, regional Vice Label Chairman for Northern California.

The past records of both Grace and Nora in their fine accomplishments in honest endeavor to put and keep the label, before this organization, speak for the honors conferred on them. We are justly proud of their efforts and in congratulating them, may we add that they deserve the all-out support of the entire membership.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reynolds enjoyed a vacation, a day at Santa Rosa, and entertaining his nephew, Lawrence Holmes, who has been in the Seabees and now returned from the east coast with his wife and baby to their home in the East Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy S. Keylich are entertaining Miss Bernice O'Denny, formerly associated with local U.S.O. and now director of the U.S.O., Medford, Oregon.

Mr. Keylich, better known to all of us as "Roy," has been in submarine service for nearly three years, now located at Treasure Island. He has enough points so that in the near future he will be welcomed home by all of us.

Keep in mind the luncheon-whist Thursday, Sept. 6, at Spreckels-Russell Dairy Co., Ltd., Eighth and Bryant streets. Tickets, 50c. Prizes are needed. Contact Ways and Means Chairman J. Ann McLeod afternoons (after 2) or evenings, Walnut 3051. Watch next issue of THE LABOR CLARION for full details.

sale was far beyond our expectations. The management of the club has promised us one of the best dinners possible under the food restrictions still in force.

There will be 28 awards of fine golfing equipment that the lucky members and their guests can win; in addition there will be miscellaneous prizes to be given away. All the money used for these prizes has been collected from the membership in dues and entry fees at monthly tournaments; not one dime has been donated. A fine record, we think, and one that every union printer in San Francisco can be proud of.

A rumor has it that Fred Leach is in Los Angeles and headed this way. It wouldn't surprise us to see him in our fair city any time; once you have lived in San Francisco, it will always be home to you. . . . Received a phone call from Tim Godfrey the other day—said he is now located in Oakland, and will be with us at Crystal Springs. Tim was discharged from the Army sometime ago and took a trip East for his health; reports he's much better now. . . . Joe Chaudet also called to make sure of his tickets to the dinner; as one of the founders of the association, the affair wouldn't be a success without Joe.

The race for the MacDermott Trophy this month finds a tie for first place between Bob Smith and Ben Apte with 18 points each; Jess Conaway is third, with 16 points, and four members, Roy Donovan, Art Linkous, Earl Mead and Charles White have 15 points. What a race this is turning out to be! Anything can happen to change the totals.

The match between Blackford and Crebassa will be played some day before the annual tournament. . . . Eddie Schmieder is a happy boy; he has been discharged from the port security force, it having been discontinued. Ed says he can really get plenty of time for his golf now. . . . Has anyone seen the Kibbee boys?—we've missed them at the tournament lately. . . . Howard Watson has been on vacation and should be hot as a freeracker at Crystal Springs.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY SMITH

San Francisco-Oakland Mailers' Union No. 18 convened in regular monthly session at the Labor Temple last Sunday. G. A. Allen and John Teel deposited honorable withdrawal cards, which were accepted. Allen just returned from war job to take charge of the mailing room of the *Berkeley Gazette*. Teel, after several years as a baritone singer in quartets over the radio, is now working for an addressing and mailing company plant, which firm is mailing many national publications to service men overseas.

Walter White, for the past 25 years foreman of Oakland *Post-Enquirer*, resigned recently as "chief skipper" of the mailing room. Bert Johnson, of the East Bay membership, succeeds Walter as foreman or the new "chief skipper" of the mailing crew on that afternoon daily. Walter made application for a 90-day leave of absence. Same was granted.

Charles Shirley, who recently drew a traveler, after a brief sojourn in Los Angeles "hit the trail" for the "webfoot" metropolis—Portland, Ore.—where he plans on remaining for a time.

Horace Stafford, *Examiner* chapel, connected with Eighth Air Force Medical Unit overseas, is enjoying a 30-day furlough, and now visiting with his parents in Little Rock, Ark. He is first member of No. 18 to return from overseas since hostilities ceased. He is to report for reassignment at San Antonio, Tex.

Art Stamp, *Motorland* chapel, recently passed through this city on way to assignment in Pacific area.

Ex-President John F. (Jack) Garvey, William (Bill) Adams and Robert ("Whitie") Wilson were reported on the sick list.

Howard Langton, *Examiner* chapel, while at work last week, had the misfortune to suffer a couple of fractured toes by a "skid" falling on them, which will give him a "rest up" from the mailer grind for a few weeks.

The management of the *Chronicle* have added another modern equipment to the mailing room—a loud speaker. Though the mailer crew, always able and efficient, wonder how they ever got along so well without it.

The M.T.D.U. is, in reality, a "going" organization—downhill. M.T.D.U. financial statement for June, August *Typographical Journal*: Receipts for June, \$380.70; disbursements, \$3,931.89, which includes repayment of loan of \$1000 from I.M.U. Defense fund, \$6; National Surety Corp. bond, \$2,500; also, \$4000 transferred from organization fund to general fund. Balance, June 20, 1945, \$10,005.45. Balance July 20, 1945, \$5,454.31. W. C. Weaver, salary for July, \$60.15. Thomas J. Martin, salary for June and July, \$40 each month. Also, services and expenses to Indianapolis, \$77.49. W. C. Weaver, expense to Indianapolis, \$20. Formerly, President Martin's salary was \$50 and Weaver's, as secretary-treasurer, was \$75 per month. But "economy" in reduced salaries is exceeded by "services" and "expenses" of the two "nabobs" of the M.T.D.U., with no official statement of results beneficial to the organization's working members. The latter, however, are not lacking in having "international" unions like an M.T.D.U. and I.M.U. Many working mailers derive greater benefits by having affiliation with but one international—the I.T.U.

A.F.L. Steamfitter Decorated

Alone, Pfc. Harry E. Hamilton of Local 235, Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, A.F.L., Vancouver, Wash., killed nine and stopped a counterattack of thirty Germans with his automatic rifle. The Distinguished Service Cross winner was employed at the Yelton Heating and Plumbing Co., Vancouver, Wash., prior to entering the armed services.

Several members of his company were stopped by machine gun fire on September 14, 1944, near Mount Calvi, Italy, as they attempted to outflank the Germans. Hamilton with automatic rifle in hand, ran to a better position and fired. After he silenced a machine gun, and killed six Germans, he disposed of three more as they attempted to man the abandoned machine gun.

Later, he stopped a counterattack of thirty Germans with his rifle. When seventy-five Germans launched a flanking counterattack that afternoon, Private Hamilton located their machine gun, rose and fired from his hip a charge which silenced it. Thus inspired, his comrades drove them back.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 17, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley acting as Secretary and Brother Armstrong acting as Vice-Chairman.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused due to illness.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee: Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350—Tony Zappetini.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, August 17.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Office Employees No. 36—Lyndon M. Richmond, Plumbers No. 442—Henry C. Shoemaker, Shipwrights No. 1149—Jackson Baker. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Communications—Filed: From Wm. L. Henderson, Personnel Director and Secretary, Civil Service Commission, stating that pursuant to provisions of Section 151 of the charter the Board of Supervisors has directed the Civil Service Commission to submit revisions of the existing salary schedules in the municipal service, and requesting that we submit copy of the current wage agreement for employments under our jurisdiction, this information to be submitted by September 15, 1945. From Attorney Charles Janigan, re: Scannel et al vs. Daniel Murphy et al, stating that Judge Schoenfeld ruled that the petition we filed stated a cause of action against the Sheriff and ordered him to answer within ten days; we shall be informed of further developments. From Warehousemen No. 860, advising that certain compensation insurance carriers, under Section No. 44-60 of the California Labor Code, have cut compensation insurance from \$30 to \$25 per week; urges that the officers of the Council be instructed to call this matter to the attention of the Governor. (President Shelley announced that this has already been done under authority previously vested in him.) From the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, inclosing copy of letter to President Truman urging him to call Congress back into session for the purpose of dealing with problems to be faced upon cessation of hostilities. (Motion that communication be filed: carried.) From the California State Federation of Labor, Weekly News Letter dated August 15.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations—To American Red Cross—Newspaper Periodical Drivers No. 921, \$485.00.

Report of Special Meeting of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Friday, August 17.) Meeting called to order at 7:00 p. m. by President Shelley. Roll was called and absentees noted. The meeting was called by the President of the Council because of many telephone inquiries from various unions in regards to two points of interest that arose with the announcement of the termination of hostilities between the Allied Nations and Japan: First, inquiries were made as to whether or not we would now change our recommendation that no parade be held on Labor Day. Your committee has considered this situation and feels that the original position taken by the American Federation of Labor unions in this city several weeks ago, at which they called off any Labor Day Parade in 1945 because of the war effort, be reiterated and re-affirmed. It is the feeling of your committee that the members of our affiliated organizations can well spend this Labor Day week-end attending religious services of their own denomination as an expression of thankfulness for the termination of hostilities and as a memorial to the great number of our armed forces who made the supreme sacrifice during the war period. (Brother Shelley announced that during the meeting a sub-committee

O'Connell a Hospital Patient

John A. O'Connell, Labor Council secretary, is a patient at the St. Francis hospital suffering from a recurrence of an old stomach ailment. John entered the hospital last week and his condition is reported as "fair." He has received two blood transfusions and is responding to treatment.

appointed by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor called upon him and stated they have set aside as a day for public demonstration of thankfulness in collaboration with the celebration of Admission Day, Sunday, September 9, at which time a big parade will be held. They asked Brother Shelley to extend to the affiliated organizations an invitation to take part in this celebration and parade.) Second, inquiries have come from many unions as to the present status of the "No Strike Pledge" with the announcement of termination of hostilities. In view of President Truman's announcement that he is calling a national conference on this matter and since the status of the War Labor Board is still to be definitely established; also, with a full consideration to the many situations still pending, your committee makes the following recommendation: That the San Francisco Labor Council expresses a gratification that the recognized policy of collective bargaining, based on direct dealing between the labor organizations and their employers is to be re-established. We advise those unions whose contracts are now open to present their proposed new agreements to their employers, but in all events to act cautiously and with consideration to the long established policy of this Council and its Executive Committee before any new policies are established. Your committee further recommends that for the purpose of advising all unions of changes in the National situation and enabling this Council to establish a sound policy which it may recommend to its affiliates that President Shelley be authorized to confer with such persons as he feels necessary in gathering adequate information on this subject and to appoint such committees to assist him in this work as he may deem advisable. Your committee further recommends that the President of the Council be instructed to prepare suitable letters to all affiliated unions on the above mentioned recommendations. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Reports of Unions—Brother Ballerini of Production and Aeronautical Workers No. 1327, reported that the employers have already laid off 900 of their members subsequent to re-tooling and reconversion; also having difficulty in securing time and one-half for those members who worked on August 14 after the announcement of the war's end. Operating Engineers No. 64 report that they are asking for a five-day week for employees in their new agreement.

It was announced that there is a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday evening, August 20, at 8:00 p. m.

Receipts, \$1180.00; Disbursements, \$278.88.

Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, Acting Secretary.



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Room 303, Labor Temple

Deaths in Labor's Ranks

(As reported in the daily press)

Nielson, Axel S.—In this city August 14; member of Bartenders' Union, No. 41.

Asmussen, Inez L.—In this city August 15; member of Waitresses' Union, No. 48.

Gyorgy, Joseph S.—In this city August 15; member of San Francisco Transit Union, No. 1380.

Morris, Joseph—In this city August 15; member of Building Service Employees' Union, No. 87.

McArthur, Thomas J.—In this city August 16; member of Bricklayers' Union, No. 17.

Proise, Robert R.—In this city August 16; member of International Association of Machinists, No. 68.

Foster, Isaac—In this city August 16; member of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 34.

Fitzpatrick, Frank J.—In this city August 18; member of San Francisco Transit Union, No. 1380.

Noble, Benjamin E.—In this city August 19; member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

Coleman, Theodore O.—In this city August 15; member of Painters and Paperhangers' Union, No. 1158.

New Navy Insignia Given Shipyard Workers on Coast

Shipyard workers on the West Coast have been urged by the Navy to wear the newly-approved ship-builder insignia as a symbol of their all-important part in returning battle-damaged ships to the United States fleet and in overwhelming critically-needed naval vessels.

Navy spokesmen said the new insignia, designed to be worn on jackets as combat insignia are worn by men at the front, indicated the importance the Navy places on the combined efforts of the home and fighting fronts.

The new symbol features a beaver against a background of cranes and shipways. At the top are the words "I am busy," followed at the bottom by the initials "SCRAM" for ship construction, repair and maintenance. Like many of the combat insignia on planes, PT boats and other fighting units of the Navy, the shipyard insignia was designed by the Disney Studios in Hollywood.

"Shipyard workers should be proud of this new insignia which has been created especially for them by Walt Disney," Undersecretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates said. "It indicates that they are comrades of our fighting men. Shipyard workers are urged to put it on as an indication to the Nation that they are playing their part in returning our battle-damaged ships to the fleet, as well as maintaining and overhauling naval vessels."

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

Little Steel Formula Abolished and Free Collective Bargaining Partially Restored

At its last meeting, Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor passed a resolution which requested the War Labor Board to permit voluntary wage increases which did not result in price increases. It has been reported that the substance of this resolution was receiving considerable attention in Washington. As a result of the Japanese surrender, President Truman announced the relaxation of many of the wartime controls. At the end of the last week he issued a statement in which he said:

"I am, therefore, authorizing the War Labor Board to release proposed voluntary wage increases from the necessity of approval upon condition that they will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings. Proposed wage increases requiring price relief must continue to be passed upon by the Board."

This widely publicized statement has resulted in much inquiry from the various local unions, and upon investigation the Federation finds that the status of this matter is as follows:

Executive Order Issued

On August 18 President Truman issued Executive Order No. 9599, which contains instructions to the National War Labor Board embodying the above proposal. The N.W.L.B. in turn, has issued its General Order No. 40, which provides that wages or salary increases may be made without the approval of the board upon the condition that such increases will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings. Where products or services are being furnished under a contract with a Federal procurement agency, such voluntary wage increases may be made only if they will not result in an increase in the cost to the United States. This general order provides that in cases where duly certified or organized representatives of the employees are involved, such representatives must be a party to the agreement.

In the meantime, the various regional boards and other agencies of the National War Labor Board have been instructed to sort out all Form 10 applications which do not involve price increases, and to inform the parties that their application may be put into effect without the necessity of obtaining board approval. Those Form 10's which indicate that employers will seek price relief are to be processed in accord with provisions of Executive Order No. 9599, Part IV, section 2.

Provisions Are Listed

"2—In addition to the authority to approve increases to correct gross inequities and for other specified purposes, conferred by Section 2 of Title II of Executive Order 9250, the National War Labor Board or other designated agency is hereby authorized to approve without regard to the limitations contained in any other orders or directives, such increases as may be necessary to correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy; provides, however, that in dispute cases this additional authority shall not be used to direct increases to be effective as of a date prior to the date of this order."

"Where the National War Labor Board or other designated agency, or the Price Administrator, shall have reason to believe that a proposed wage or salary increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved, such proposed increase, if approved by the National War

Labor Board or such other designated agency under the authority of this section shall become effective only if also approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization."

It can thus be seen that any wage increases which may involve a change in the price ceiling will have to have the approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Order 9599 Not Retroactive

Another important section of the new Executive Order provides that decisions in dispute cases decided on the additional authority granted in Executive Order 9599 shall not be made retroactive prior to the date of the order, namely August 18, 1945.

We have also been informed that the salary stabilization unit of the United States Treasury Department, which handles salary increases not under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board, is taking similar action.

The significance of this change in wage stabilization policy cannot be exaggerated. It means not only the abolition of the Little Steel formula and the elimination of the vicious wage bracket system, but is in itself a step toward the restoration of free collective bargaining which was destroyed by the wartime wage stabilization policy. It means that any union and employer who, through the processes of normal collective bargaining, arrive at wage rates which they consider to be fair and equitable, are at liberty to put into effect any resulting agreement. All unions should therefore put into effect any agreements they have with employers which may have been held up by the War Labor Board.

Regional Board's Statement

Chairman Thomas Fair Neblett of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board today announced that the National War Labor Board has adopted the following resolution in connection with the board's policy on the payment of wages to employees for time not worked from 4 p. m. Tuesday, August 14, when the surrender of Japan was announced, to 12 o'clock midnight on August 16:

"With regard to the period between 4 p. m., August 14, 1945, and 12 o'clock midnight, August 16, 1945, employers shall not be considered to have violated the wage stabilization law if they:

1. Excused employees from work without loss of pay.
2. Considered the regularly scheduled hours not worked as hours worked for the purpose of computing overtime pay.
3. Compensated employees who were retained during such periods for hours worked at premium rates equivalent to the rates paid by the employer for work performed on holidays, or granted compensatory time off in lieu of such premium rate payments. This action supersedes that taken by the board on August 13, 1945."

Business Good, Says Marinsip

Readjustment to peacetime operations at the shipyard of Marinsip Corporation in Sausalito will result in no reduction in the amount of work to be done on construction of tankers, and the probable expansion of other phases of the work program. That was the announcement made by William E. Waste, Vice-President and General Manager of Marinsip Corporation, in a special bulletin to workers on all three shifts.

More work than originally contemplated will be undertaken on three tankers now under construction; three others will go forward with only minor changes; while the status of two more is inactive pending final decision by the Maritime Commission.

Overtime for August 15-16

Much confusion has arisen on the matter of overtime pay as a result of the two holidays on August 15 and 16 consequent to the Japanese acceptance of the surrender terms. The Department of Labor, which has charge of the enforcement and interpretation of executive order 9240, has sent the following telegram to its San Francisco regional offices:

"Executive order 9240 amended adding August 15 and 16 to specify days requiring payment of time and one-half for work on those days. August 15 and 16 must be counted as work days in computing seventh day worked in work week and should also be counted in computing sixth day in work week unless contract specifies otherwise."

The meaning of this telegram is quite simple. Any one who worked on August 15 and 16 can be paid time and one-half. If no work was done on August 15 and 16, these days can be counted as work days in computation of the sixth and seventh days for the purpose of paying time and a half or double time respectively.

The National War Labor Board on August 16, 1945, adopted a resolution which embodies the terms of this amendment in their interpretation of the payment of overtime in accordance with the principles of wage stabilization. Hence, any employer who pays time and a half for work done on these days or uses these days for the computation of the sixth and seventh days worked is in full accord with executive order 9240 and in accord with the War Labor Board's interpretation of the principles of wage stabilization.

It is expected that executive order 9240, which limited overtime payments for the sixth consecutive day worked to time and a half and to double time for the seventh day worked, and which specified the holidays for which a maximum of time and a half may be paid, is soon to be abolished. When this occurs, all unions should immediately go back to whatever practice their contract provides, if that practice was superseded by executive order 9240 or by the War Labor Board.

Volunteer Services to Continue

Volunteer Special Services of San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, will continue at full swing despite the termination of hostilities, according to Mrs. William P. Roth, chairman. In fact, she points out, several of the women's corps will be busier than ever with the war's end. "Doubtless San Francisco military traffic will even exceed its present peak as millions of boys return from the Pacific," she said. "The Red Cross canteen, motor, production, hospital and recreation, arts and skills and other corps should have expanded duties for a long time to come. Although recruitment of military nurses was practically suspended many weeks ago, there is a heavier call than ever today for Red Cross nurse's aides in our civilian hospitals. There will be continued need for drivers for the Navy."

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